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REPORT OF THE

COMMANDANT OF THE MARINE CORPS

1963

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

AQ-rrl

FOR : Commandant of the Marine Corps DATE: 14 Aug 1963

VIA : Chief of Staff

FROM : Director, Policy Analysis Division

SUBJECT: Submission of Written Material for the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Navy

Encl: (1) SECNAV INSTN 5000.5A w/Sup-1
(2) Proposed covering letter with subject report

1. Enclosure (1) states that the Secretary of the Navy is required to submit an annual report to the Secretary of the Defense and directs that the Commandant of the Marine Corps submit Chapter IV of this report.

2. After compiling the various Division/Offices contributions into a unified report the proposed report was re-staffed to G-1, G-3, G-4, DC/S (Air) and DC/S (R&D) for comments and recommendations to assure context was not sacrificed. Minor changes were recommended and have been incorporated in the final draft.

3. It is recommended that the proposed submission be approved and the covering letter to the Secretary of the Navy (Enclosure (2)) be signed.

C. W. SHULER

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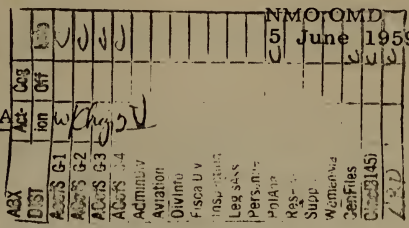
DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

SECNAV 5000.5A
NMO:OMD
5 June 1959

POLICY ANALYSIS



SECNAV INSTRUCTION 5000.5A

From: Secretary of the Navy
To: Distribution List

Subj: Submission of written material for the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Navy (Report EXOS 5000-3)

Ref: (a) The DOD Reorganization Act of 1958 (72 Stat. 514, P. L. 85-599)

Encl: (1) Assignment of responsibility for chapters of the Annual Report

1. Purpose. This Instruction cancels the requirements for an annual report by the bureaus and offices, and sets forth the procedures for addressees to provide information for use in preparing the Secretary's Annual Report to the Secretary of Defense.

2. Cancellation. This Instruction cancels and supersedes SECNAVINST 5000.5 and SECNAVINST 5200.5.

3. Background.

a. Reference (a) states in part, "The Secretary of Defense shall annually submit a written report to the President and the Congress covering expenditures, work, and accomplishments of the Department of Defense, accompanied by (1) such recommendations as he shall deem appropriate, (2) separate reports from the military departments covering their expenditures, work, and accomplishments, and (3) itemized statements showing the savings of public funds and the elimination of unnecessary duplications and overlappings that have been accomplished pursuant to the provisions of this Act." In order to satisfy this legal requirement, an annual report is prepared by the Secretary of the Navy and submitted to the Secretary of Defense. The principal objective of the Secretary's Annual Report has been to inform the President and the Congress of significant program accomplishments of the past year.

b. By SECNAVINST 5000.5, which is canceled by this Instruction, bureaus and offices have been required to submit annual reports to the Secretary of the Navy.

c. Because of past difficulties in the preparation of the Secretary's Annual Report, coupled with questions on the necessity of the annual reports of the bureaus and offices, a study was undertaken with the objective of determining the most effective and usable report with the minimum of time, money, and manpower. As a result of this study, it has been determined that (1) the annual reports of the bureaus and offices are no longer required, and (2) the preparation of the Secretary's Annual Report could be simplified by having bureaus and offices prepare information specifically designed for inclusion in the Secretary's Annual Report.

4. Assignment of Responsibility. Enclosure (1) is a list of chapter headings which will in general form the basis for the Secretary's Annual Report. The enclosure also assigns responsibility for chapter headings to specific components; thus, each component will be responsible for providing information on its area of primary interest. Those bureaus and offices with contributions in areas other than their assigned primary area will be responsible for submitting such contributions to the bureau or office having the primary reporting responsibility no later than 1 July of each year.

5. Submission and Format

a. To the extent practical, the material submitted by addressees will be included in the Secretary's Annual Report without substantive change. In addition, the material may be used for the preparation of other information documents designed to illustrate Navy's accomplishments and progress.

b. The material provided should contain only that information which is appropriate for inclusion in the Secretary's Annual Report and should be so edited as to be suitable for publication.

c. To conform to the page requirements of the Secretary's Annual Report, the contributions of each addressee to be most useful will be limited to the number of typewritten double-spaced pages shown in enclosure (1).

d. Two copies of each addressee's contribution to the Secretary's Annual Report will be submitted to the ~~Administrative Assistant to the Secretary of the Navy~~ *Director, Office of Program Appraisal by ~~30~~ 15 August of each year. Text will be on one side only, double-spaced, with 1 1/2" left margin and 1" all other margins. Pages will be 8" x 10 1/2", numbered at the bottom.

6. Guidance. If in future years it is considered necessary that certain programs be especially emphasized or that the page requirements from addressees should be revised, such information will be promulgated by SECNAV Notice.

7. Report Symbol. Report Symbol EXOS 5000-3 is assigned.

JOHN H. DILLON
Administrative Assistant to
the Secretary of the Navy

DISTRIBUTION:
SNDL: A

Additional copies may be obtained from:
Supply Department, NGF, Washington, D. C.

*Chg #2: dtd 25Jul63
Director, Office of Program Appraisal

ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR CHAPTERS
OF THE ANNUAL REPORT

CHAPTER HEADINGS	BUREAU/OFFICE RESPONSIBLE	AREAS TO REPORT ON
I. INTRODUCTION	ADMASTSECNAV	
II. THEME	ADMASTSECNAV & CHINFO	
III. NAVAL OPERATIONS (30-35 pages)	CNO	Changing concepts of naval warfare/defense; the current mission of the Navy; technological challenges; implementation of national policy; fleet operations & training; operational development, including evaluation of new weapons & equipment prior to their introduction into the fleet; material condition of the fleet; antisubmarine & submarine warfare; air warfare & air defense; surface, amphibious, and mine warfare; communications, MSTS operations; naval observatory & hydrographic developments; other special projects, such as cold weather operations.
IV. MARINE OPERATIONS (15-20 pages)	MARCORPS	Changing concepts for employment of Marine Corps forces; statement of Marine Corps objectives; Marine organization, operations & training; new tactical concepts; Marine aviation (except for the design, development, and procurement of Marine aircraft); landing force research and development; personnel plans, policies, and programs; logistic support of the Corps.
V. NAVAL PERSONNEL (10-12 pages)	BUPERS	The procurement, training, & distribution of officer & enlisted personnel; the promotion, discipline, & welfare of naval personnel; any other special personnel projects.

VI. NAVAL VESSELS (10-12 pages)	BUSHIPS	The design, construction, procurement & maintenance of ships & small craft; the upkeep & operation of naval shipyards; the use of private facilities; electronics (other than airborne electronics equipment); achievements & plans in applied research.
VII. AIRCRAFT (6-9 pages)	BUAER	The design, development, procurement, and maintenance of Naval and Marine aircraft; aviation equipment, including airborne electronics equipment; airborne weapon systems (other than explosive components) wherein BUAER has been designated the "lead bureau;" design, development, and procurement of photographic and aerological equipment (Navy-wide); the outfitting and replenishment of aeronautical units afloat and ashore; the management of the aeronautical shore establishment; the Pacific Missile Range (Navy-wide); achievements and plans in applied research.
VIII. WEAPONS (6-9 pages)	BUORD	The design, development, procurement and maintenance of weapons systems (including airborne weapons systems wherein BUORD has been designated as the "lead bureau"); devices (other than airborne) for the control of guns, rockets, and torpedoes; the management of the ordnance shore establishment; achievements and plans in applied research.
IX. MEDICAL & DENTAL SERVICE (3-5 pages)	BUMED	The health of Navy and Marine Corps personnel, care of sick and injured; the operation of naval hospitals, dispensaries, clinics & laboratories; the training of medical & dental personnel; aviation, submarine, and field medicine.

X. SUPPLY (3-5 pages)	ONM	Navy-wide supply programs, including changes in concepts and techniques.
(3-5 pages)	BUSANDA	The development of plans, conducting of research, formulation of policies, implementation of procedures, and the operation of the Navy Supply System for other than materiel under the cognizance of the Technical Bureaus; the transportation of Navy property and household goods of Navy personnel; procuring, operating and administering cargo terminal facilities; direction of the BUSANDA field purchasing program.
XI. FACILITIES (3-5 pages)	BUDOCKS	The design, construction, maintenance, & operation of all public works & public utilities of the Shore Establishment, including new concepts & changed requirements in new construction & facilities maintenance; special facilities problems (real estate procurement & disposal, etc.); the training, organization & utilization of the construction battalions (Seabees); the operation of naval construction battalions at advanced bases.
XII. NAVAL RESEARCH (7-10 pages)	ONR	The contributions of basic research, Navy-wide.
XIII. LEGAL SERVICES (1-2 pages)	JAG	Military justice; international law; admiralty and general tort claims; and administrative and civil law.
XIV. BUSINESS MANAGEMENT (EXOS staff offices report on matters which are Navy-wide in scope) (3-5 pages)	ONM	Procurement & contracting policies & programs; aid to small business; industry preparedness, including Industrial Reserve Program; Material Inspection Service, USN.
(1-2 pages)	OGC	Business & commercial law.

XIV. BUSINESS MANAGEMENT (Cont'd) (1-2 pages)	OIR	Civilian personnel policy & administration; Navy-wide programs such as Safety Program.
(1-2 pages)	AO	Administrative services at seat of Government; printing and publications, Navy-wide.
(1-2 pages)	NMO	Management improvements, Navy-wide.
(2-3 pages)	NAVCOMPT	Basis of the budget; funds available; where the money went; financial management, Navy-wide.
XV. CONCLUSION	ADMASTSECNAV	

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

SECNAV 5000.5A SUP-1
NMO:MAD
1 May 1962

POLICY ANALYSIS

SECNAV INSTRUCTION 5000.5A SUP-1

From: Secretary of the Navy
To: Navy Department

Subj: Submission of written material for the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Navy

1. Purpose. This supplement modifies enclosure (1) to the basic Instruction to omit details of the capabilities of forces and weapons.

2. Background. Pursuant to interdepartmental review and discussion, it has been concluded that detailed information on forces and weapons is adequately and more appropriately provided to persons with need to know by means other than the Annual Report which, by law, concerns expenditures, work, and accomplishments. A SECDEF memorandum dated 9 April 1962 affirms this conclusion.

3. Action.

a. It is requested that addressees, particularly those preparing Chapters III through VIII, omit specifics and detailed information regarding:

(1) Composition and deployment of forces, and strategy.

(2) Military characteristics and performance data of ships, aircraft, weapons, and equipment.

(3) Military significance and potentials of weapons and tactics development, and the military objectives of research.

b. Generalizations on these subjects may be made where necessary for coherence and readability. It is suggested that narratives be oriented to "state-of-the-art" descriptions of the Department's major functional areas.

c. It is urged that addressees assign professionally competent writers to the preparation of their material, to enable publication without substantial editing.

JOHN H. DILLON
Administrative Assistant to
the Secretary of the Navy

DISTRIBUTION:
SNDL A

Additional copies may be obtained from:
Supply Department, NWP, Washington, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

SECNAV 5000.5A CH-2
SO-4:MGF
25 July 1963

POLICY ANALYSIS

SECNAV INSTRUCTION 5000.5A CHANGE TRANSMITTAL

From: Secretary of the Navy
To: Distribution List

Subj: CH-2 to SECNAV Instruction 5000.5A of 5 June 1959, Subj: Submission of written material for the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Navy (Report EXOS 5000-3)

1. Purpose. The purpose of this Change Transmittal is to revise procedures for submission of subject material.

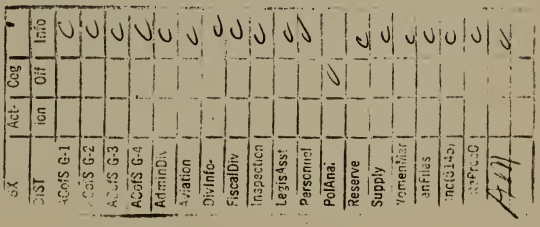
2. Action. In paragraph 5.d., line 2, insert "Director, Office of Program Appraisal" vice "Administrative Assistant to the Secretary of the Navy."

3. Cancellation. This Transmittal is cancelled when the required action has been completed.

JOHN H. DILLON
Administrative Assistant to
the Secretary of the Navy

DISTRIBUTION:
SNDL: A

Additional copies may be obtained from:
Supply Dept., NAVSTA (Wash. NAVYD Annex, Code 514.25)
Washington 25, D.C.



AQ-rrl
16 AUG 1963

From: Commandant of the Marine Corps
To: Secretary of the Navy

Subj: Submission of Written Material for the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Navy

Ref: (a) SECNAV INSTN 5000.5A
(b) SECNAV INSTN 5000.5A Sup-1

Encl: (1) Chapter IV, Marine Corps Operations

1. The enclosed submission for the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Navy to the Secretary of Defense is forwarded in accordance with the references.

C. H. HAYES
Acting

AQ-rrl
14 Aug 1963

FOR Commandant of the Marine Corps
VIA : Chief of Staff
Director, Policy Analysis Division

Submission of Written Material for the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Navy

Encl: (1) SECNAV INSTN 5000.5A w/Sup-1
(2) Proposed covering letter with subject report

1. Enclosure (1) states that the Secretary of the Navy is required to submit an annual report to the Secretary of the Defense and directs that the Commandant of the Marine Corps submit Chapter IV of this report.

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C. W. SHULER

AQ-rrl

From: Commandant of the Marine Corps
To: Secretary of the Navy

Subj: Submission of Written Material for the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Navy

Ref: (a) SECNAV INSTN 5000.5A
(b) SECNAV INSTN 5000.5A Sup-1

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IV MARINE CORPS OPERATIONS

THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

The immediate and effective response of the Marine Corps to crises in widely separated areas of the world during the past year once again proved the value of the Navy-Marine Corps Team as this country's force-in-readiness. Playing an integral role in the balanced fleet concept the Corps contributed its full share to the Navy-Marine Corps Team and revalidated the concept of ready-to-land amphibious forces deployed in a forward posture. The Marine Corps' high state of readiness during this period was made possible in the main by a relatively stable personnel situation, intensive training, and an ever improving materiel situation.

Objectives

The Marine Corps' principal objectives during fiscal year 1963 were:

To ensure the continued combat readiness of the Fleet Marine Forces.

To allocate the maximum number of personnel to the Fleet Marine Forces, consistent with overall availability of manpower.

To improve planning and programming and the related functions of landing force research and development.

To improve material readiness by continued education of commanders and their staffs concerning their responsibilities

in supply, maintenance, and financial management.

To increase the mobilization readiness of Organized Marine Corps Reserve units and individual reservists in support of a Marine Corps of four division/wing teams.

Organization

Certain evolutionary organizational changes were made in the structure of the Fleet Marine Forces during fiscal year 63. These changes were:

Addition to the Marine rifle squad of a 14th marine armed with the M79 grenade launcher.

Transfer of the 3d Light Antiaircraft Missile Battalion from Fleet Marine Force, Pacific to Fleet Marine Force, Atlantic.

Deactivation of heavy artillery rocket batteries.

Deactivation of the Armored Amphibian Tractor Company.

Deactivation of the Amphibian Truck Company.

Employment of Marine Corps Forces

The Fleet Marine Forces consist of three active combat Marine divisions and three active Marine aircraft wings, together with supporting elements. During fiscal 63 these forces continued to be assigned to the unified commands of CINCPAC,

CINCLANT and USCINCEUR, and retained the capability of meeting the initial requirements of limited or general war.

Marine divisions and aircraft wings, together with their reinforcing and service support components are employed as teams. A Division/Wing Team is a powerful striking force which includes approximately 40,000 Marines and 300 combat aircraft, reinforced by the ground and aerial weapons and equipment necessary for assigned missions.

Within the Pacific Command, 2/3ds of the 3rd Marine Division/1st Marine Aircraft Wing Team was deployed to the Western Pacific, with an additional 1/3rd of that Team located in Hawaii. From these Marine forces deployed to the Western Pacific, there was organized the 7th Fleet Special Landing Force consisting of 1/9th Marine Division/Wing Team. The 1st Marine Division/3rd Marine Aircraft Wing Team remained located on the West Coast.

The 2d Marine Division/2d Marine Aircraft Wing Team was positioned on the East Coast of the United States. From this Marine Division/Wing Team, an afloat force consisting of 1/9th Marine Division/Wing Team was continuously on station in the Mediterranean with the 6th Fleet. Another like-size force operated in the Caribbean area, prepared to conduct contingency operations as part of the 2d Fleet. This East Coast

Marine Division/Wing Team also provided a small detachment for deployment to the coast of Africa, under the Navy Task Force designation of SOLANT AMITY. In addition to the recurring deployments discussed above, a Marine fighter squadron was carrier-based with the 7th Fleet for a considerable portion of the reporting period.

Operations

The Marine Task Unit which was deployed to Vietnam in April 1962 remained in that country during this period. A medium helicopter squadron formed the nucleus of the task unit; its support was drawn mainly from a detachment furnished by a Marine air base squadron. Four squadrons of the 1st Marine Aircraft Wing have rotated through this assignment thus far. Initial operations were conducted in the MEKONG DELTA area during the period April - September 1962 with the task unit based at SOC TRANG. Since September 1962, the task unit has supported operations from DANANG near the 17th parallel dividing North and South Vietnam. This relocation was made to exploit the superior lift capability of the Marine helicopters in mountainous terrain.

In May 1962 a Marine Expeditionary Unit from the 3d Marine Division/1st Marine Aircraft Wing Team in the Far East was deployed to Thailand when military action heightened in

Laos and U. S. forces were requested by the Royal Government of Thailand. This unit, consisting of a battalion landing team, a helicopter squadron, a fixed-wing jet attack squadron and a support group, which included elements of a Navy Mobile Construction Battalion, was based at Udorn. The unit was withdrawn on 6 August 1962.

The Cuba crisis in October - November 1962 provided a particularly striking demonstration of the responsiveness of Marine forces. Guantanamo was rapidly reinforced by combat-ready units deploying simultaneously from three different locations. 5000 Marines, completely equipped and ready to fight, were moved into position by sea and by air in 48 hours to augment the Guantanamo garrison. The Caribbean contingency force which is constantly deployed in that area for such purposes landed a battalion by sea. A second battalion was airlifted from Cherry Point, North Carolina employing Navy and Marine transport aircraft. A third battalion was airlifted from Camp Pendleton, California by MATS aircraft. Appropriate supporting arms accompanied these combat units. The rapid and immediate introduction of these combat ready forces into Guantanamo assured the defense of that key base during the following days and weeks of the crisis.

In similar fashion, a Marine air-ground amphibious striking force was quickly assembled for offensive operations. Elements which had been deployed to the Puerto Rico area for a training exercise joined other combat units of the Marine Divi-

sion/Wing Team outloading from the Cherry Point - Camp Lejeune complex on the East Coast. Additionally, a Marine Expeditionary Brigade of more than 10,000 troops embarked from West Coast ports in less than 96 hours and sailed to join the East Coast Division/Wing Team in the Caribbean area. This Marine air-ground striking force, with a total of over 41,000 Marines which had been loaded into ships in 8 days, was fully prepared to execute its assigned assault missions at any time throughout the crisis period. Its presence in the Caribbean area provided ample testimony of U. S. intent to take any action required.

Training

During this period continued attention was directed to counterinsurgency operations with particular emphasis on individual and unit training in counterguerrilla warfare. The Marine Corps Schools system provides instruction in the theory and practice of both these forms of warfare. Senior officers received a course of instruction in planning and conducting counterinsurgency operations. In addition, all student officers at Marine Corps Schools continued to study French or Spanish.

Fleet Marine Force units continued to conduct field training in counterguerrilla warfare without sacrificing training in their amphibious specialty.

Landing exercises ranging from battalion landing team to division/wing team size were conducted throughout the year

in such areas as Hawaii, Okinawa, Korea, Puerto Rico, the Philippines, the Mediterranean area, as well as in the Continental United States.

In March 1963 the 1st Marine Division, 3d Marine Aircraft Wing and Force Troops, Pacific units task organized as the IX Marine Expeditionary Force, together with units of the Pacific Fleet, participated in Exercise STEEL GATE at Camp Pendleton, California. This biennial division/wing team amphibious landing exercise featured the conduct of helicopter assault operations from two Amphibious Assault Ships (LPH's). Following the amphibious phase the Marine forces involved deployed inland by air, motor and rail means to Twentynine Palms, California where they participated in Exercise DESERT WINDS which emphasized operations in desert and mountainous areas.

Exercise FLAGPOLE was a combined U. S. - Korean amphibious exercise conducted in June 1963 in the POHANG area of Korea. The landing force was the 11th Combined Marine Expeditionary Brigade built around a Regimental Landing Team from the 3d Marine Division, and a Regimental Landing Team of the Republic of Korea Marine Corps plus air units from the 1st Marine Aircraft Wing. The exercise was similar to those conducted periodically by Seventh Fleet units with armed forces

of friendly nations in the Far East and are designed to improve proficiency in amphibious operations and maintain close working relationships between allied nations.

Intelligence

The operational intelligence organization of the Marine Corps was examined with the view of improving reconnaissance and surveillance means, to include processing techniques and equipment, for use within the Marine Expeditionary Force. The Marine Integrated Air-Ground Intelligence System resulted from this study. The system will incorporate a family of improved ground and airborne sensors, a data link which connects ground and airborne sensor stations/operators with a three hut complex, improved processing equipment and techniques, and rapid dissemination of finished intelligence to using headquarters. New equipment is scheduled for test and evaluation in fiscal year 64, and supplementary studies relating to organization are underway.

New Tactical Concepts

No new tactical concepts were introduced to the Fleet Marine Forces in fiscal year 63.

During the year, however, air and ground elements of the Fleet Marine Forces continued to develop and refine, in practice, the basic concept of integrated Marine air-ground task forces. These task forces are made possible by the flexible

structure of the Marine Division/Wing Team, which permits the organization of ground and aviation elements into units designed to execute specific combat missions with the precise degree of combat power required by the situation.

The capability of Fleet Marine Force Division/Wing Teams to furnish these expeditionary units of varying size, organized to meet mission requirements, continued to be exploited by maintaining contingency forces afloat in various areas of the world. This capability reached its peak during the Cuban crisis, details of which were previously described.

Marine Corps Aviation

The aviation component of the Marine Corps continued its modernization of aircraft and equipment during the past year. Three of the 15 fighter squadrons are now equipped with the F4B "Phantom II" and have been redesignated as Marine Fighter/Attack Squadrons to reflect the dual capabilities of these aircraft. The vertical lift capability was increased by the establishment of another medium helicopter squadron.

The expeditionary capability of Marine Corps Aviation steadily improved. The KC-130F "Hercules" Aerial Refueler/Transport has provided the capability to place land based tactical aircraft in an objective area early in an amphibious operation. In October 1962, 16 A4D jet attack aircraft from MCAS, Cherry

Point, N. C. conducted a trans-Atlantic refueling mission to Spain and return to test the capability to respond to emergency situations, to reduce reaction time, and to provide training of personnel at all levels.

Airfields in objective areas are of great importance to the Marine Landing Force. Heavy jet aircraft with high landing speeds normally require several thousand feet of concrete runway plus associated repair, maintenance, and refueling facilities. In order to overcome dependence on such fields, the Marine Corps is developing the Short Airfield for Tactical Support (SATS) in conjunction with the Bureau of Naval Weapons. Under favorable conditions this portable airfield, two-thousand feet in length, complete with runway matting, catapult, arresting gear, fuel dispensing system, and all traffic control facilities, can be moved ashore and placed in operation in a minimum of 72 hours. During this period there were three operational test sites established to expand testing under controlled conditions and to train eventual users.

In addition to the airlift of a Marine battalion from Camp Lejeune, N. C. to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba by KC-130 aircraft during the Cuban crisis, Marine aviation activities included: a Marine aircraft group with five tactical and two support squadrons was deployed to the Naval Air Station, Key West; a Marine aircraft group with two tactical squadrons was

deployed to Roosevelt Roads, Puerto Rico; and, a Marine jet squadron was deployed aboard the U. S. S. Enterprise which operated in the Caribbean waters.

In addition to the medium helicopter squadron and supporting units of the 1st Marine Aircraft Wing deployed in support of the Government of Vietnam there was also a helicopter detachment with the 6th Fleet, a helicopter squadron with the Special Landing Force, 7th Fleet, and a Marine squadrons augmented attack carrier air groups as required.

Landing Force Research and Development

Research and Development in fiscal year 63 was marked by the publication of the Marine Corps Research and Development Annex to the Marine Corps Long Range Plan. This annex is significant in that it documents the Commandant's approved Operational, Organizational and Materiel Objectives to achieve the posture of the Long Range Period. The Marine Corps now has a source of total requirements on which to base R&D planning and programming.

During this period the Marine Corps laid the groundwork for a long range study project not less than 20 years into the future which will provide both a forecast and a statement of objectives. The study will include role and missions, operational and logistical concepts, organizational structures

and equipments which will characterize Marine Corps operating forces, both ground and aviation; as well as the structure of the Marine Corps Supporting Establishment and the Marine Corps Reserve.

The Marine Corps Tactical Data System (MTDS) test complex was assembled as a complete system with the delivery of the Tactical Air Control Center (TACC) in February 1963. This is a semiautomatic air control system designed to solve the control problems created by today's high performance aircraft and the antiaircraft guided missile. MTDS is highly mobile and capable of early employment ashore in an amphibious operation. It replaces the present manual system long considered inadequate for solving increasingly difficult air control and intercept problems.

The Landing Force Amphibious Vehicle Program was marked by the successful water speed trials by the manufacturer of the LVW (Planing Hull) and the LVHX2 (Submerged Hydrofoil System). The LVTPX11 (Assault Personnel Carrier) program suffered a slippage as a result of unacceptable predicted water speeds in the design study. The program was reoriented to relax vehicle dimensions and thereby enhance the possible water speed of the proposed vehicle.

During fiscal 63 there was established a Marine Corps

requirement for the development of a Light Armed Reconnaissance Aircraft. This aircraft will be capable of limited close air support, reconnaissance, and escort or attack of helicopters while operating from small clearings or roads. It will feature ease of maintenance, ruggedness of construction and minimum logistic support. The Director of Defense Research and Engineering has indicated that this aircraft, while meeting Marine Corps requirements, will also meet their COIN aircraft requirements and is providing the funds for the Bureau of Weapons to develop such an aircraft.

Marine Corps Reserve

The reorganization of the Marine Corps Reserve effected on 1 July 1962 established the nucleus of a 4th Marine Division/Wing Team and provided the Marine Corps with increased flexibility and responsiveness to mobilization requirements of varying magnitude. This was enthusiastically received by Marine Corps Reserve units.

In addition to extensive training at bases within the United States, Marine reservists, both air and ground, deployed outside the Continental United States for the second consecutive year for their annual two-week active duty training period. One Marine squadron, one infantry battalion and five engineer units trained at Vieques, Puerto Rico. These Marine reserve units,

operating with units of the regular establishment, executed live firing exercises, tactical exercises including surface and helicopter landings and participated in emergency base development projects.

Personnel Plans and Programs

The authorized strength of the Marine Corps remained at 190,000 during fiscal year 1963. Manpower management during this fiscal year was complicated by the involuntary retention of personnel during the Cuban crisis. Enlisted strength rose above the authorized level during the first half of fiscal year 1963. It became necessary to reduce recruiting quotas severely and to implement an early release program during the second half of the fiscal year to remain within the budgeted man-year average.

The ability of the Marine Corps personnel system to respond to emergency situations was successfully tested during the Cuban crisis. The positioning of Marine Corps forces in strategic areas directly involved about one third of the total personnel of the Fleet Marine Forces and was accomplished with little or no disruption of the remainder of the forces. The distribution of personnel and skills among major commands proved to be in consonance with requirements and the necessity to transfer personnel with critical skills was minimal. The

shortage of personnel available for allocation to the supporting base, however, became especially noticeable during this period.

During the fiscal year 1963, the Marine Corps introduced addressograph equipment into units of the Fleet Marine Force and supporting establishments. Partial mechanization of the administrative function has resulted in the ability to reallocate approximately 500 Marines into the expanding billet requirements of the Fleet Marine Forces.

Authorized Marine Corps officer strength in fiscal year 63 remained at the 16,700 level after a buildup in fiscal year 62 from 16,200 to 16,700. Although authorized the begin and end fiscal year 63 officer strength did not change from the 16,700 authorized for fiscal 62, the approved officer man-year average for fiscal year 63 was exceeded as a result of the Cuban confrontation and the resulting suspension of the release of reserve officers completing obligated active duty.

The recent introduction into the Fleet Marine Force of certain multi-mission, high performance and electronically equipped aircraft has resulted in additional requirements for highly qualified aircrewmen other than the pilot. In fiscal year 63 the Marine Corps established a Naval Aviation Observer Program to support the crew requirement for these aircraft.

Fiscal year 63 marked the fourth year in which zones

of consideration were used to adjust the imbalance in the regular officer structure resulting from expansion in World War II. Provisions of Public Law 86-155 (Hump Legislation) were effectively utilized in fiscal year 63 to provide vacancies in the grade of Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel and thereby continue normal promotion flow within the officer structure. The Marine Corps proposed legislative action in fiscal year 63 to extend the provisions of the Hump Legislation from 30 June 1965 to 30 June 1970 for those officers in the grade of colonel.

Public Law 86-123 passed by Congress in fiscal year 62 removed the restricted status of former supply duty officers. Fiscal year 63 saw implementation of this law and the assignment of these officers to unrestricted positions throughout the Marine Corps.

Although fiscal year 63 was a year of low enlisted input with approximately 27,000 new accessions, the Marine Corps continued to assign all graduating recruits to the Operating Forces. To maintain this program and meet the requirements of all occupational fields, renewed emphasis was placed on reenlistment and retraining of personnel completing FMF tours.

Logistic Support of the Marine Corps

During fiscal year 63 an increased effort was made in the education of Marine Corps personnel in the areas of supply,

maintenance, and fiscal matters. Under the direction of the Commandant, this effort was directed at the lower unit commanders who are the major "users" and "spenders" of the Marine Corps' assets.

Supplies and equipment necessary for the combat support of the Fleet Marine Forces during the initial phases of any conflict are maintained in a state of readiness by using units and Navy and Marine Corps supply activities. During the Cuban crisis, the effectiveness of this concept was reaffirmed when the materiel was released from its protected status by the Commandant of the Marine Corps and the Chief of Naval Operations and withdrawn from storage by the units scheduled to deploy. Upon the return of the deployed forces, this materiel was returned to its protected status.

Significant revisions were made in the procedures for supporting the new items of equipment introduced into the Marine Corps. In order to attain increased accuracy and timeliness of budgeting information, Headquarters Marine Corps now performs the budgeting of funds for the initial stocking requirements of repair parts and provides units with estimates of the first year's consumption of repair parts. Additional measures are being taken to ensure the availability of adequate repair parts, support equipment, operators and maintenance

personnel prior to placing the new equipment into service in the using units.

One of the most important advances in the logistic field during this period was the completion of a comprehensive review of the procurement program for major items of equipment which was completed in March 1963. This review was conducted for the purposes of:

- Insuring that the significant amount of funds appropriated during fiscal years 62-64 for the procurement of Marine Corps equipment was being expended for appropriate types of equipment in proper quantitites in order to assure maximum materiel readiness.

- Providing a firm base for preparation of the fiscal year 65 procurement budget request and adjustment of the Department of Defense Five Year Force Structure and Financial Program.

Issue of the NATO family of small arms to the FMF was completed in December 1962.

The tracked vehicle modernization programs have proceeded according to plan and the delivery of the modernized medium gun tank, M48A3, to the FMF commenced in June, 1963.

The Marine Corps Facilities Planning System, which has been in effect during fiscal 63 has produced refined data which is determining the best use of existing facilities to fulfill basic facilities requirements. This data is also disclosing the minimum new or replacement facilities required and at the same time permitting determination of those existing facilities not required by the peacetime mission.

Increased emphasis was placed upon the Marine Corps Facilities Maintenance Program. This program utilizes the application of controlled maintenance standards to provide effective maintenance of Marine Corps facilities; for control of personnel, funds and decision by local activity commands; and for the guidance of activities by Headquarters Marine Corps.

The modification control centers, established at the Marine Corps Supply Centers, Albany and Barstow, are now operational. This system, which proved itself particularly effective in controlling the application of modifications in the HAWK missile system, is currently being expanded to incude all major items of Marine Corps equipment.

Considerable progress has been made in the repair or disposal of the unserviceable equipment. By fiscal year 65 the Marine Corps will have reduced the backlog of unserviceable equipment which had accumulated prior to fiscal year 62 to the level generat-

ed annually.

During the fiscal year 1963 increased emphasis was placed on the reimbursable operations in the funding area thereby assuring a more orderly and consistent costing system in the areas of maintenance and housing.

Improved costing techniques were developed applicable to equipment rental and labor accumulation in the area of maintenance of real property.

There was a continuous refinement in guidance and criteria to field activities for costing and reporting in the Motor Transport area.

Continuous refinement of mechanized accounting procedures for use in the Reserve and Recruitment Districts was accomplished.

A Marine Corps plan for the implementation of DOD Directive 7040.3 for the Improvement in the Management of Military Personnel Appropriations and Related Personnel Programs of the Active Forces was submitted.

Refinement was made in the design of the Fleet Marine Force budget formats which, when fully implemented, will assist management at all levels of command.

D-R-A-F-T

IV MARINE CORPS OPERATIONS

DRAFT

THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

The immediate and ~~efficacious~~ EFFECTIVE response of the Marine Corps to crises in widely separated areas of the world during the past year once again proved ~~its~~ THE value OF THE NAVY-MARINE CORPS TEAM as this country's force-in-readiness. Playing an integral role in the balanced fleet concept the Corps contributed its full share to the Navy/Marine Corps Team and revalidated the concept of ready-to-land amphibious forces deployed in a forward posture. The Marine Corps' high state of readiness during this period was made possible in the main by a relatively stable personnel situation, ~~pragmatic~~ INTENSIVE training, and an ever improving materiel situation.

Objectives

The Marine Corps' principal objectives during fiscal year 1963 were:

To ensure the continued combat readiness of the Fleet Marine Forces.

To allocate the maximum number of personnel to the Fleet Marine Forces, consistent with overall availability of manpower.

To improve Planning and Programming and the related functions of Landing Force Research and Development.

To improve material readiness by continued education of commanders and their staffs concerning their

responsibilities in supply, maintenance, and financial management.

To increase the mobilization readiness of Organized Marine Corps Reserve units and individual Reservists in support of a Marine Corps of four Division/Wing Teams.

Organization

Certain evolutionary organizational changes were made in the structure of the Fleet Marine Forces during fiscal year 63. These changes were:

Addition to the Marine Rifle Squad of a 14th Marine armed with the M79 grenade launcher.

Transfer of the 3d Light Antiaircraft Missile Battalion from Fleet Marine Force, Pacific to Fleet Marine Force, Atlantic.

Deactivation of Heavy Artillery Rocket Batteries.

Deactivation of the Armored Amphibian Tractor Company.

Deactivation of the Amphibian Truck Company.

Employment of Marine Corps Forces

The Fleet Marine Forces consist of three active combat Marine Divisions and three active Marine Aircraft Wings, together with supporting elements. During fiscal 63 these forces continued to be assigned to the unified commands of CINCPAC,

CINCLANT and USCINCEUR, and retained the capability of meeting the initial requirements of limited or general war.

Marine Divisions and Aircraft Wings, together with their reinforcing and service support components are employed as teams. A Division/Wing Team is a powerful striking force which includes approximately 40,000 Marines and 300 combat aircraft, reinforced by the ground and aerial weapons and equipment necessary for assigned missions.

Within the Pacific Command, 2/3ds of the 3rd Marine Division/1st Marine Aircraft Wing Team was deployed to the Western Pacific, with an additional 1/3rd of that Team located in Hawaii. From these Marine forces deployed to the Western Pacific, there was organized the 7th Fleet Special Landing Force consisting of 1/9th Marine Division/Wing Team. The 1st Marine Division/3rd Marine Aircraft Wing Team remained located on the West Coast.

The 2d Marine Division/2d Marine Aircraft Wing Team was positioned on the East Coast of the United States. From this Marine Division/Wing Team, an afloat force consisting of 1/9th Marine Division/Wing Team was continuously on station in the Mediterranean with the 6th Fleet. Another like-size force operated in the Caribbean area, prepared to conduct contingency operations as part of the 2d Fleet. This East Coast

Marine Division/Wing Team also provided a small ~~special landing force~~ DETACHMENT for deployment to the coast of Africa, under the Navy Task Force designation of SOLANT AMITY. In addition to the recurring deployments discussed above, a Marine fighter squadron was carrier-based with the 7th Fleet for a considerable portion of the reporting period.

Operations

The Marine Task Unit which was deployed to Vietnam in April 1962 remained in that country during this period. A medium helicopter squadron formed the nucleus of the task unit; its support was drawn mainly from a detachment furnished by a Marine air base squadron. Four squadrons of the 1st Marine Aircraft Wing have rotated through this assignment thus far. Initial operations were conducted in the MEKONG DELTA area during the period April - September 1962 with the task unit based at SOC TRANG. Since September 1962, the task unit has supported operations from DANANG near the 17th parallel dividing North and South Vietnam. This relocation was made to exploit the superior lift capability of the Marine helicopters in mountainous terrain.

In May 1962 a Marine Expeditionary Unit from the 3d Marine Division/1st Marine Aircraft Wing Team in the Far East was deployed to Thailand when military action heightened in

Laos and U. S. forces were requested by the Royal Government of Thailand. This unit, consisting of a battalion landing team, a helicopter squadron, a fixed-wing jet attack squadron and a support group, which included elements of a Navy Mobile Construction Battalion, was based at Udorn. The unit was withdrawn on 6 August 1962.

The Cuba crisis in October - November 1962 provided a particularly striking demonstration of the responsivenesss of Marine forces. Guantanamo was rapidly reinforced by combat-ready units deploying simultaneously from three different locations. 5,000 MARINES, COMPLETELY EQUIPPED AND READY TO FIGHT WERE HOVED INTO POSITION BY SEA AND BY AIR IN 48 HOURS TO AUGMENT THE GUANTANAMO GARRISON The Caribbean contingency force which is constantly deployed in that area for such purposes landed a battalion by sea. A second battalion was airlifted from Cherry Point, North Carolina employing Navy and Marine transport aircraft. A third battalion was airlifted from Camp Pendleton, California by MATS aircraft. Appropriate supporting arms accompanied these combat units. The rapid and immediate introduction of these combat ready forces into Guantanamo assured the defense of that key base during the following days and weeks of the crisis.

In similar fashion, a Marine air-ground amphibious striking force was quickly assembled for offensive operations. Elements which had been deployed to the Puerto Rico area for a training exercise joined other combat units of the Marine Division/Wing Team outloading from the Cherry Point - Camp Lejeune

complex on the East Coast. Additionally, a Marine Expeditionary Brigade of more than 10,000 troops embarked from West Coast ports in less than 96 hours and sailed to join the East Coast Division/Wing Team in the Caribbean area. This Marine air-ground striking force with a total of over 41,000 Marines was fully prepared to execute its assigned assault missions at any time throughout the crisis period. Its presence in the Caribbean area provided ample testimony of U. S. intent to take any action required.

Training

During this period continued attention was directed to counter-insurgency operations with particular emphasis on individual and unit training in counter-guerrilla warfare. The Marine Corps Schools system provides instruction in the theory and practice of both these forms of warfare. Senior officers received a course of instruction in planning and conducting counter-insurgency operations. In addition, all student officers at Marine Corps Schools continued to study French or Spanish.

Fleet Marine Force units continued to conduct field training in counter-guerrilla warfare without sacrificing training in their amphibious specialty.

Landing exercises ranging from battalion landing team to division/wing team size were conducted throughout the year

in such areas as Hawaii, Okinawa, Korea, Puerto Rico, the Philippines, the Mediterranean area, as well as in the Continental United States.

In March 1963 the 1st Marine Division, 3d Marine Aircraft Wing and Force Troops, Pacific units task organized as the IX Marine Expeditionary Force, together with units of the Pacific Fleet, participated in Exercise STEEL GATE at Camp Pendleton, California. This biennial division/wing team amphibious landing exercise featured the conduct of helicopter assault operations from two Amphibious Assault Ships (LPH's). Following the amphibious phase the Marine forces involved deployed inland by air, motor and rail means to Twentynine Palms, California where they participated in Exercise DESERT WINDS which emphasized operations in desert and mountainous areas.

Exercise FLAGPOLE was a combined U. S. - Korean amphibious exercise conducted in June 1963 in the POHANG area of Korea. The landing force was the 11th Combined Marine Expeditionary Brigade built around a Regimental Landing Team from the 3d Marine Division, and a Regimental Landing Team of the Republic of Korea Marine Corps plus air units from the 1st Marine Aircraft Wing. The exercise was similar to those conducted periodically by Seventh Fleet units with armed forces

of friendly nations in the Far East and are designed to improve proficiency in amphibious operations and maintain close working relationships between allied nations.

Intelligence

The operational intelligence organization of the Marine Corps was examined with the view of improving reconnaissance and surveillance means, to include processing techniques and equipment, for use within the Marine Expeditionary Force. The Marine Integrated Air-Ground Intelligence System resulted from this study. The system will incorporate a family of improved ground and airborne sensors, a data link which connects ground and airborne sensor stations/operators with a three hut complex, improved processing equipment and techniques, and rapid dissemination of finished intelligence to using headquarters. New equipment is scheduled for test and evaluation in fiscal year 64, and supplementary studies relating to organization are underway.

New Tactical Concepts

No new tactical concepts were introduced to the Fleet Marine Forces in fiscal year 63.

During the year, however, air and ground elements of the Fleet Marine Forces continued to develop and refine, in practice, the basic concept of integrated Marine air-ground task forces. These task forces are made possible by the flexible

structure of the Marine Division/Wing Team, which permits the organization of ground and aviation elements into units designed to execute specific combat missions with the precise degree of combat power required by the situation.

The capability of Fleet Marine Force Division/Wing Teams to furnish these expeditionary units of varying size, organized to meet mission requirements, continued to be exploited by maintaining contingency forces afloat in various areas of the world. This capability reached its peak during the Cuban crisis, details of which were previously described.

Marine Corps Aviation

The aviation component of the Marine Corps continued its modernization of aircraft and equipment during the past year. Three of the 15 fighter squadrons are now equipped with the F4B "Phantom II" and have been redesignated as Marine Fighter/Attack Squadrons to reflect the dual capabilities of these aircraft. The vertical lift capability was increased by the establishment of another medium helicopter squadron.

The expeditionary capability of Marine Corps Aviation steadily improved. The KC-130F "Hercules" Aerial Refueler/Transport has provided the capability to place land based tactical aircraft in an objective area early in an amphibious operation. In October 1962, 16 A4D jet attack aircraft from MCAS, Cherry

Point, N. C. conducted a trans-Atlantic refueling mission to Spain and return to test the capability to respond to emergency situations, to reduce reaction time, and to provide training of personnel at all levels.

Airfields in objective areas are of great importance to the Marine Landing Force. Heavy jet aircraft with high landing speeds normally require several thousand feet of concrete runway plus associated repair, maintenance, and refueling facilities. In order to overcome dependence on such fields, the Marine Corps ~~developed~~ IS DEVELOPING the Short Airfield for Tactical Support (SATS) IN CONJUCTION WITH THE BUREAU OF NAVAL WEAPONS. Under favorable conditions this portable airfield, two-thousand feet in length, complete with runway matting, catapult, arresting gear, fuel dispensing system, and all traffic control facilities, can be moved ashore and placed in operation in a minimum of 72 hours. During this period there were three operational test sites established to expand testing under controlled conditions and to train eventual users.

In addition to the airlift of a Marine battalion from Camp Lejeune, N. C. to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba by KC-130 aircraft during the Cuban crisis, Marine aviation activities included: a Marine aircraft group with five tactical and two support squadrons was deployed to the Naval Air Station, Key West; a Marine aircraft group with two tactical squadrons was

deployed to Roosevelt Roads, Puerto Rico; and, a Marine jet squadron was deployed aboard the U.S.S. Enterprise which operated in the Caribbean waters.

In addition to the medium helicopter squadron and supporting units of the ~~First~~ 1st Marine Aircraft Wing deployed in support of the Government of Vietnam there was also a helicopter detachment with the 6th Fleet, a helicopter squadron with the Special Landing Force, 7th Fleet, and Marine squadrons augmented attack carrier air groups as required.

Landing ~~Force~~ Research and Development

Research and Development in fiscal year 63 was marked by the publication of the Marine Corps Research and Development Annex to the Marine Corps Long Range Plan. This annex is significant in that it documents the Commandant's approved Operational, Organizational and Materiel Objectives to achieve the posture of the Long Range Period. The Marine Corps now has a source of total requirements on which to base R&D ~~P~~lanning and ~~P~~rogramming.

During this period the Marine Corps laid the groundwork for a ~~L~~ong ~~R~~ange ~~S~~tudy project not less than 20 years into the future which will provide both a forecast and a statement of objectives. The study will include role and missions, operational and logistical concepts, organizational structures

and equipments which will characterize Marine Corps operating forces, both ground and aviation; as well as the structure of the Marine Corps Supporting Establishment and the Marine Corps Reserve.

The Marine Corps Tactical Data System (MTDS) test complex was assembled as a complete system with the delivery of the Tactical Air Control Center (TACC) in February 1963. This is a semi-automatic air control system designed to solve the control problems created by today's high performance aircraft and the anti-aircraft guided missile. MTDS is highly mobile and capable of early employment ashore in an amphibious operation. It replaces the present manual system long considered inadequate for solving increasingly difficult air control and intercept problems.

The Landing Force Amphibious Vehicle Program was marked by the successful water speed trials by the manufacturer of the LVW (Planing Hull) and the LVHX2 (Submerged Hydrofoil System). The LVTPX11 (Assault Personnel Carrier) program suffered a slippage as a result of unacceptable predicted water speeds in the design study. The program was reoriented to relax vehicle dimensions and thereby enhance the possible water speed of the proposed vehicle.

During fiscal 63 there was established a Marine Corps

requirement for the development of a Light Armed Reconnaissance Aircraft. This aircraft will be capable of limited close air support, reconnaissance, and escort or attack of helicopters while operating from small clearings or roads. It will feature ease of maintenance, ruggedness of construction and minimum logistic support. The Director of Defense Research and Engineering has indicated that this aircraft, while meeting Marine Corps requirements, will also meet their COIN aircraft requirements and is providing the funds for the Bureau of Weapons to develop such an aircraft.

Marine Corps Reserve

The reorganization of the Marine Corps Reserve effected on 1 July 1962 established the nucleus of a 4th Marine Division/Wing Team and provided the Marine Corps with increased flexibility and responsiveness to mobilization requirements of varying magnitude. This was enthusiastically received by Marine Corps Reserve units.

In addition to extensive training at bases within the United States, Marine reservists, both air and ground, deployed outside the Continental United States for the second consecutive year for their annual two-week active duty training period. One Marine squadron, one infantry battalion and five engineer units trained at Vieques, Puerto Rico. These Marine reserve units,

operating with units of the regular establishment, executed live firing exercises, tactical exercises including surface and helicopter landings and participated in emergency base development projects.

Personnel Plans and Programs

The authorized strength of the Marine Corps remained at 190,000 during fiscal year 1963. Manpower management during this fiscal year was complicated by the involuntary retention of personnel during the Cuban crisis. Enlisted strength rose above the authorized level during the first half of fiscal year 1963. It became necessary to reduce recruiting quotas severely and to implement an early release program during the second half of the fiscal year to remain within the budgeted man-year average.

The ability of the Marine Corps personnel system to respond to emergency situations was successfully tested during the Cuban crisis. The positioning of Marine Corps forces in strategic areas directly involved about one third of the total personnel of the Fleet Marine Forces and was accomplished with little or no disruption of the remainder of the forces. The distribution of personnel and skills among major commands proved to be in consonance with requirements and the necessity to transfer personnel with critical skills was minimal. The

shortage of personnel available for allocation to the supporting base, however, became especially noticeable during this period.

During the fiscal year 1963, the Marine Corps introduced addressograph equipment into units of the Fleet Marine Force and supporting establishments. Partial mechanization of the administrative function has resulted in the ability to reallocate approximately 500 Marines into the expanding billet requirements of the Fleet Marine Forces.

Authorized Marine Corps officer strength in fiscal year 63 remained at the 16,700 level after a buildup in fiscal year 62 from 16,200 to 16,700. Although the authorized begin and end fiscal year 63 officer strength did not change from the 16,700 authorized, the approved for fiscal 62, officer man-year average for fiscal year 63 was exceeded as a result of the Cuban confrontation and the resulting suspension of the release of reserve officers completing obligated active duty.

The recent introduction into the Fleet Marine Force of certain multi-mission, high performance and electronically equipped aircraft has resulted in additonal requirements for highly qualified aircrewmen other than the pilot. In fiscal year 63 the Marine Corps established a Naval Aviation Observer Program to support the crew requirement for these aircraft.

Fiscal year 63 marked the fourth year in which zones of consideration were used to adjust the imbalance in the regular

officer structure resulting from expansion in World War II. Provisions of Public Law 86-155 (Hump Legislation) were effectively utilized in fiscal year 63 to provide vacancies in the grade of Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel and thereby continue normal promotion flow within the officer structure. The Marine Corps proposed legislative action in fiscal year 63 to extend the provisions of the Hump Legislation from 30 June ~~1966~~ 1965 to 30 June 1970 for those officers in the grade of colonel.

Public Law 86-123 passed by Congress in fiscal year 62 removed the restricted status of former supply duty ~~only~~ officers. Fiscal year 63 saw implementation of this law and the assignment of these officers to unrestricted positions throughout the Marine Corps.

Although fiscal year 63 was a year of low enlisted input with approximately 27,000 new accessions, the Marine Corps continued to assign all graduating recruits to the Operating Forces. To maintain this program and meet the requirements of all occupational fields, renewed emphasis was placed on reenlistment and retraining of personnel completing FMF tours.

Logistic Support of the Marine Corps

~~During fiscal year 63 a major effort~~ DURING FISCAL YEAR 63 AN INCREASED EFFORT was made in the education of Marine Corps personnel in the areas of supply,

maintenance, and fiscal matters. Under the direction of the Commandant, this effort was directed at the lower unit commanders who are the major "users" and "spenders" of the Marine Corps' assets.

Supplies and equipment necessary for the combat support of the Fleet Marine Forces during the initial phases of any conflict are maintained in a state of readiness by using units and Navy and Marine Corps supply activities. During the Cuban crisis, the effectiveness of this concept was reaffirmed when the materiel was released from its protected status by the Commandant of the Marine Corps and the Chief of Naval Operations and withdrawn from storage by the units scheduled to deploy. Upon the return of the deployed forces, this materiel was returned to its protected status.

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- Insuring that the significant amount of funds appropriated during fiscal years 62-64 for the procurement of Marine Corps equipment was being expended for appropriate types of equipment in proper quantitites in order to assure maximum materiel readiness.

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The modification control centers, established at the Marine Corps Supply Centers, Albany and Barstow, are now operational. This system, which proved itself particularly effective in controlling the application of modifications in the HAWK Missile System, is currently being expanded to include all major items of Marine Corps equipment.

Considerable progress has been made in the repair or disposal of the unserviceable equipment. By fiscal year 65 the ~~processing of unserviceable equipment will be on a year to year basis.~~ MARINE CORPS WILL HAVE REDUCED THE BACKLOG OF UNSERVICEABLE EQUIPMENT WHICH HAS ACCUMULATED PRIOR TO FISCAL YEAR 62 ~~19~~ TO THE LEVEL GENERATED ANNUALLY.

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REFINEMENT WAS MADE IN THE DESIGN OF THE FLEET MARINE FORCE BUDGET FORMATS WHICH, WHEN FULLY IMPLEMENTED, WILL ASSIST MANAGEMENT AT ALL LEVELS OF COMMANDS.

SecNav Annual Report

AQ-hsg
9 Aug 1963

Chief of Staff

Director, Policy Analysis Division

Marine Corps portion, SECNAV Annual Report

Encl: (1) Draft of subject

1. Enclosure (1) is a draft of proposed Marine Corps' input for the Secretary of the Navy's Annual Report. This is based on the input of various staff sections of this Headquarters as collated and edited by this Division.

2. Copies of this draft are being staffed to contributing staff sections for concurrence and/or comment.

3. This advance copy is provided for your information in view of the 15 August deadline for delivery to SecNav.

C. W. SHULER

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

A01C-rrp

TO : Director, Policy Analysis Division DATE: 31 JUL 1963

FROM : Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1

SUBJECT: Submission of Material for Annual Report of the Secretary of the Navy

Ref: (a) HQBul 5000 of 11Jul63

Encl: (1) Personnel Plans and Programs

1. In accordance with reference (a) enclosure (1) is forwarded herewith.

F. J. KARCH
By direction

PERSONNEL PLANS AND PROGRAMS

THE AUTHORIZED STRENGTH OF THE MARINE CORPS REMAINED AT 190,000 DURING FY63. MANPOWER MANAGEMENT DURING THIS FISCAL YEAR WAS COMPLICATED BY THE INVOLUNTARY RETENTION OF PERSONNEL DURING THE CUBAN CRISIS. ENLISTED STRENGTH ROSE ABOVE THE AUTHORIZED LEVEL DURING THE FIRST HALF OF FY63. IT BECAME NECESSARY TO REDUCE RECRUITING QUOTAS SEVERELY AND TO IMPLEMENT AN EARLY RELEASE PROGRAM DURING THE SECOND HALF OF THE FY TO REMAIN WITHIN THE BUDGETED MAN-YEAR AVERAGE.

THE ABILITY OF THE MARINE CORPS TO RESPOND TO EMERGENCY SITUATIONS WAS SUCESSFULLY TESTED DURING THE CUBAN CRISIS. THE POSITIONING OF MARINE CORPS FORCES IN STRATEGIC AREAS DIRECTLY INVOLVED ABOUT ONE THIRD OF THE TOTAL PERSONNEL OF THE FLEET MARINE FORCES AND WAS ACCOMPLISHED WITH LITTLE OR NO DISRUPTION OF THE REMAINDER OF THE FORCES. THE DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONNEL AND SKILLS AMONG MAJOR COMMANDS PROVED TO BE IN CONSONANCE WITH REQUIREMENTS AND THE NECESSITY TO TRANSFER PERSONNEL WITH CRITICAL SKILLS WAS MINIMAL. THE SHORTAGE OF PERSONNEL AVAILABLE FOR ALLOCATION TO THE SUPPORTING BASE BECAME ESPECIALLY NOTICEABLE DURING THIS PERIOD. DEPLOYING FLEET MARINE FORCE UNITS WERE REQUIRED TO WITHDRAW PERSONNEL AUGMENTATION WHICH THEY HAVE BEEN REQUIRED TO PROVIDE TO THE HOST BASE OR STATION. THIS LEFT DEPLETED BASE COMPLEMENTS TO CARRY ON FUNCTIONS WHICH WERE NOT REDUCED APPRECIABLY AFTER THE DEPARTURE OF THE FLEET MARINE FORCE UNITS.

DURING THE FY63, THE MARINE CORPS INTRODUCED ADDRESSOGRAPH EQUIPMENT INTO UNITS OF THE FLEET MARINE FORCE AND SUPPORTING ESTABLISHMENTS. PARTIAL MECHANIZATION OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE FUNCTION HAS RESULTED IN THE ABILITY TO REALLOCATE APPROXIMATELY 500 MARINES INTO THE EXPANDING BILLET REQUIREMENTS OF THE FLEET MARINE FORCES. THE EXPANSION OF THIS PROGRAM TO PROVIDE

ADDITIONAL PERSONNEL TO TACTICAL UNITS WILL CONTINUE TO BE ONE OF THE PERSONNEL OBJECTIVES FOR SUBSEQUENT YEARS.

MARINE CORPS OFFICER STRENGTH IN FY63 REMAINED AT THE 16,700 LEVEL AFTER A BUILDUP IN FY62 FROM 16,200 TO 16,700. ALTHOUGH THE BEGIN AND END FY63 OFFICER STRENGTH DID NOT CHANGE FROM THE 16,700 AUTHORIZED, THE APPROVED OFFICER MAN-YEAR AVERAGE FOR FY63 WAS EXCEEDED AS A RESULT OF THE CUBAN CONFRONTATION AND MCO 1133.20 (ALMAR 011440Z/24 NOV62) WHICH TEMPORARILY SUSPENDED THE RELEASE OF RESERVE OFFICERS COMPLETING OBLIGATED ACTIVE DUTY. ADJUSTMENTS WERE MADE WITHIN THE MARINE CORPS MANPOWER AND FISCAL PROGRAMS TO ACCOMMODATE THE HIGH MAN-YEAR AVERAGE IN FY63.

THE MARINE CORPS CAREER RESERVE PROGRAM CONTINUED TO BE SUCCESSFUL IN FY63 WITH ADDITIONAL RESERVE OFFICERS REMAINING ON ACTIVE DUTY AFTER COMPLETION OF OBLIGATED ACTIVE DUTY. THIS PROGRAM IS DESIGNED TO PROVIDE REGULAR CAREER OPPORTUNITIES FOR RESERVE OFFICERS EXECUTING EXTENDED ACTIVE DUTY AND STANDARD WRITTEN AGREEMENTS, THEREBY AVOIDING THE HEAVY LOSS OF EXPERIENCED AND WELL QUALIFIED YOUNG OFFICERS AFTER COMPLETION OF ACTIVE DUTY OBLIGATION.

THE RECENT INTRODUCTION INTO THE FLEET MARINE FORCE OF CERTAIN MULTI-MISSION, HIGH PERFORMANCE AND ELECTRONICALLY EQUIPPED AIRCRAFT HAS ESTABLISHED REQUIREMENTS FOR HIGHLY QUALIFIED AIRCREWMEN OTHER THAN THE PILOT. IN FY63 THE MARINE CORPS ESTABLISHED A NAVAL AVIATION OBSERVER (NAO) PROGRAM TO SUPPORT THE CREW REQUIREMENT FOR THESE AIRCRAFT.

FY63 MARKED THE FOURTH YEAR IN WHICH ZONES OF CONSIDERATION WERE USED TO ADJUST THE IMBALANCE IN THE REGULAR OFFICER STRUCTURE RESULTING FROM EXPANSION IN WORLD WAR II. FY64 WILL BE THE FINAL YEAR FOR USE OF THE ZONE OF CONSIDERATION FOR SELECTION OF OFFICERS. PROVISIONS OF PUBLIC LAW 86-15 (HUMP LEGISLATION) WERE EFFECTIVELY UTILIZED IN FY63 TO PROVIDE VACANCIES

THE GRADE OF COLONEL AND LIEUTENANT COLONEL AND THEREBY CONTINUE NORMAL PROMOTION FLOW WITHIN THE OFFICER STRUCTURE. THE MARINE CORPS INITIATED LEGISLATIVE ACTION IN FY63 TO EXTEND THE PROVISIONS OF THE HUMP LEGISLATION FROM 30 JUNE 1965 TO 30 JUNE 1970 FOR THOSE OFFICERS IN THE GRADE OF COLONEL.

PUBLIC LAW 86-123 PASSED BY CONGRESS IN FY62 REMOVED THE RESTRICTED STATUS OF FORMER SUPPLY DUTY ONLY OFFICERS. FY63 SAW IMPLEMENTATION OF THIS LAW AND THE ASSIGNMENT OF THESE OFFICERS TO UNRESTRICTED POSITIONS THROUGHOUT THE MARINE CORPS.

SINCE THE INCEPTION OF THE UNIFORM CODE OF MILITARY JUSTICE THERE HAS BEEN A CRITICAL SHORTAGE OF OFFICER-LAWYERS IN THE MARINE CORPS. IN ORDER TO ALLEVIATE THIS SHORTAGE, THE MARINE CORPS HAS UNDERTAKEN A NUMBER OF ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS. IN FY63 IT BECAME APPARENT THAT IF THE MARINE CORPS WERE TO PROCURE AND RETAIN THE NUMBER OF OFFICER-LAWYERS TO MEET ITS REQUIREMENTS IT WOULD BE NECESSARY TO OFFER THESE OFFICERS THE SAME BENEFITS AND PROFESSIONAL INDUCEMENTS WHICH THE OTHER SERVICES NOW OFFER LAWYERS. CONSEQUENTLY, THE MARINE CORPS HAS INTRODUCED LEGISLATION, AS A PART OF THE BOLTE LEGISLATIVE PACKAGE, WHICH WILL PERMIT MARINE CORPS LAWYERS TO PERFORM ALL THE LEGAL DUTIES FOR WHICH THEY ARE PROFESSIONALLY QUALIFIED. THIS WILL PROVIDE THEM WITH THE SAME BENEFITS, IN REGARD TO SERVICE CREDIT FOR PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLING, WHICH ARE PRESENTLY PROVIDED TO LAW SPECIALIST AND JUDGE ADVOCATES IN THE OTHER SERVICES.

NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICERS BEING PROMOTED TO PAY GRADES E-7, E-8, AND E-9 MUST AGREE TO SERVE TWO YEARS IN GRADE PRIOR TO SUBMITTING REQUESTS FOR RETIREMENT OR TRANSFER TO THE FLEET MARINE CORPS RESERVE. THE MARINE CORPS HAS HAD A TIME IN GRADE REQUIREMENT FOR E-8 AND E-9 SINCE FY61. INCLUSION OF PAY GRADE E-7 IN THE PROGRAM FURTHER STRENGTHENS THE PROFESSIONAL

CHARACTER OF THE SENIOR NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICER GRADES AND ASSURES A REASONABLE PERIOD OF SERVICE IN THE NEW GRADE PRIOR TO RETIREMENT.

ALTHOUGH FY63 WAS A YEAR OF LOW RECRUIT INPUT WITH APPROXIMATELY 27,000 NEW ACCESSIONS, THE MARINE CORPS CONTINUED TO ASSIGN ALL GRADUATING RECRUITS TO THE OPERATING FORCES. TO MAINTAIN THIS PROGRAM AND MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF ALL OCCUPATIONAL FIELDS, RENEWED EMPHASIS WAS PLACED ON REENLISTMENT AND RETRAINING OF PERSONNEL COMPLETING FMF TOURS.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

AAP-2-lbm

TO : Director, Policy Analysis Division DATE: 30 JUL 1963

FROM : Deputy Chief of Staff (Air)

SUBJECT: Submission of Material for Annual Report of the Secretary of the Navy

Ref: (a) HQ Bul 5000 of 11 July 1963

Encl: (1) Marine Corps Aviation

1. As directed by reference (a), enclosure (1) is submitted as Marine Corps Aviation's portion of the subject report.

NORMAN

MARINE CORPS AVIATION

The aviation component of the Marine Corps has continued its modernization of aircraft and equipment during the past year. Three of the 15 fighter squadrons are now equipped with the F4B "Phantom II" and have been redesignated as Marine Fighter/Attack Squadrons to reflect the dual capabilities of these aircraft. The vertical lift capability was increased by the establishment of another medium helicopter squadron. Two more medium helicopter squadrons will be commissioned during Fiscal Year 1965 and Fiscal Year 1966 bringing the total to 15. One heavy helicopter squadron will be commissioned in Fiscal Year 1966 making a total of three of these squadrons.

The expeditionary capability of Marine Corps Aviation has steadily improved. The KC-130F "Hercules" Aerial Refueler/Transport has provided the capability to place land based tactical aircraft in an objective area early in an amphibious operation. In October 1962, 16 A4D jet attack aircraft from MCAS, Cherry Point, N. C. conducted a trans-Atlantic refueling mission to NS, Rota, Spain and return to test the capability to respond to emergency situations, to reduce reaction time, and to provide training of personnel at all levels.

Airfields in objective areas are of great importance to the Marine Landing Force. Heavy jet aircraft with high landing speeds normally

require several thousand feet of concrete runway plus associated repair, maintenance, and refueling facilities. In order to overcome dependence on such fields, the Marine Corps developed the Small Airfield for Tactical Support (SATS). All remaining major components required are planned for procurement during Fiscal Year 1964. Under favorable conditions this portable airfield, two-thousand feet in length, complete with runway matting, catapult, arresting gear, fuel dispensing system, and all traffic control facilities, can be moved ashore and placed in operation in a minimum of 72 hours. There are currently three operational test sites to expand the testing work done under controlled conditions and to train eventual users.

Now in production is the Marine Tactical Data System (MTDS), a semi-automatic air control system designed to solve the control problems created by today's high performance aircraft and the Anti-Aircraft Guided Missile. MTDS is highly mobile and capable of early employment ashore in an amphibious operation. It replaces the present manual system long considered inadequate for solving increasingly difficult air control and intercept problems. Delivery is scheduled to commence in 1965.

Aviation activities during the Cuban Crisis included the airlift of a battalion from Camp Lejeune, N. C. to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba by KC-130F. The first elements arrived 6 1/2 hours after the alert was passed. A Marine

Aircraft Group with five tactical and two support squadrons was deployed to the Naval Air Station, Key West and a Marine Aircraft Group with two tactical squadrons was deployed to Roosevelt Roads, Puerto Rico in minimum time. A jet squadron was also deployed aboard the U. S. S. Enterprise which operated in the Caribbean waters.

Since 15 April 1962, one medium helicopter squadron and supporting units of the First Marine Aircraft Wing have been deployed in support of the Government of Viet Nam. Marine Corps Aviation also maintains a helicopter detachment with the 6th Fleet, a helicopter squadron with the Special Landing Force, 7th Fleet, and provides augmentation to attack carriers air groups when required.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

A04J/yik/7

TO : Director, Policy Analysis Division DATE: 31 JUL 1963

FROM : Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4

SUBJECT: Submission of Material for Annual Report of the Secretary of the Navy

REF : (a) HQBul 5000 of 11Jul63

ENCL : (1) Proposed Logistic Support of the Marine Corps portion for the subject report

1. In compliance with reference (a) enclosure (1) is submitted.

D. W. Sherman

D. W. SHERMAN
By direction

Significant revisions were made in the procedures for supporting the new items of equipment introduced into the Marine Corps. In order to attain increased accuracy and timeliness of budgeting information, HQMC now performs the budgeting of O&MMC funds for the initial stocking requirements of repair parts and provides these units with estimates of the first year's consumption of repair parts. Additional measures are being taken to ensure the availability of adequate repair parts, support equipment, operators and maintenance personnel prior to placing the new equipment into service in the using units.

One of the most important advances in the logistic field was the completion of a comprehensive review of the procurement program for major items of equipment which was completed in March 1963. This review was conducted for the purposes of:

- Insuring that the significant amount of funds appropriated during Fiscal Years 62-64 for the procurement of Marine Corps equipment was being expended for appropriate types of equipment in proper quantities in order to assure maximum materiel readiness.

- Providing a firm base for preparation of the FY 65 procurement budget request and adjustment of the Department of Defense Five Year Force Structure and Financial Program.

~~The procurement program review consisted of:~~

~~- A recomputation of requirements to include redetermination of allowances, factors, and usage rates for all Table of Allowance equipment and ammunition items; review and adjustment~~

of assault rates for equipment; review and adjustment of Materiel Planning Studies for major items of equipment and ammunition items; preparation, review, and adjustment of Item Readiness and Budget Studies for items not managed by Materiel Planning Studies; and preparation and review of provisioning and funding estimates for secondary items funded by Procurement, Marine Corps Appropriations.

--Movement of selected items from Stock Fund to Procurement, Funding based upon current criteria and preferred method of management.

Issue of the NATO family of small arms to the FMF was completed in December 1962. The equipping of the Marine Corps Reserve and the Supporting Establishment is scheduled for completion during the first half of FY 64.

The tracked vehicle modernization programs have proceeded according to plan and the delivery of the modernized medium gun tank, M48A3, to the FMF commenced in June, 1963.

The 762mm Rocket weapons system (Honest John) was phased out of the Marine Corps during the second half of FY 63.

The Marine Corps Facilities Planning System, which has been in effect for one year, is producing refined data which is determining the best use of existing facilities to fulfill basic facilities requirements. This data is also disclosing the minimum new or replacement facilities required and at the same time permitting determination of existing facilities not required by the peacetime mission. This advancement in logistical support, is by its procedures, providing the type of facility requirement to properly accommodate the type of organization to use it at the time it is needed.

Increased emphasis is being placed upon the Marine Corps Facilities Maintenance Program. This program contributes substantial logistic support to the Marine Corps ~~in the following ways~~.

~~- It makes maximum utilization of manpower and permits the selection of Marine Corps engineer personnel with the necessary qualifications as maintenance officers.~~

~~- Through maintenance assignments, it trains engineer officers and enlisted personnel in the various technical skills necessary to perform efficiently in such skills as electrical and refrigeration~~.

/ It provides for application of controlled maintenance standards to provide effective maintenance of Marine Corps facilities; for control of personnel, funds and decision by local activity commands; and for the guidance of activities by HQMC.

The modification control centers, established at the Marine Corps Supply Centers, Albany and Barstow, are now operational. This system, which proved itself particularly effective in controlling the application of modifications in the HAWK Missile System, is currently being expanded to include all major items of Marine Corps equipment.

Considerable progress has been made in the repair or disposal of the unserviceable equipment in Financial Reporting Class-14. The Marine Corps will have reduced the backlog of unserviceable equipment to the level generated each year by FY 65.

In the field of stock management, a new family of computers has been selected and will be in operation by 1 November 1963. This improvement will provide more efficient utilization of complex stocks and faster reaction to customer demands. In addition, planning has been conducted concerning the internal application of MILSTRIP and MILSTRAP. It is anticipated that the Marine Corps will be capable of implementing these procedures by approximately 1 July 1964.

Limited warehouse mechanization has been introduced in the bin storage area at the Marine Corps Supply Center, Barstow, and a mechanized conveyor system is in the advanced planning stage for the Marine Corps Supply Center, Albany.

During the fiscal year 1963 increased emphasis was placed on the reimbursable operations in the funding area thereby assuring a more orderly and consistent costing system in the areas of maintenance and housing.

Improved costing techniques were developed applicable to equipment rental and labor accumulation in the area of maintenance of real property.

There was a continuous refinement in guidance and criteria to field activities for costing and reporting in the Motor Transport area.

Continuous refinement of mechanized accounting procedures for use in the Reserve and Recruitment Districts was accomplished.

~~Refinement in the design of FMF budget formats which when fully implemented will assist management at all levels of command.~~

Submitted Marine Corps plan for the implementation of DOD Directive 7040.3 for the Improvement in the Management of Military Personnel Appropriations and Related Personnel Programs of the Active Forces.

ENCLOSURE (1)

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, Policy Analysis Division

AX/jdk
DATE: 7 Aug 1963

FROM : Deputy Chief of Staff, (R&D)

SUBJECT: R&D Material for Annual Report of the Secretary of the Navy; submission of

Ref: (a) HQBul 5000

1. In accordance with the request contained in reference (a), it is recommended that the following be incorporated in the subject report.

a. Research and Development in FY 1963 was marked by the publication of the Marine Corps Research and Development Annex to the Marine Long Range Plan. This Annex is significant in that it documents the Commandant's approved Operational, Organizational and Materiel Objectives to achieve the posture of the Long Range Period. The Marine Corps now has a book of total requirements on which to base R&D Planning and Programming.

b. The Marine Corps has undertaken a Long Range Study projected not less than 20 years into the future to provide both a forecast and a statement of objectives. The study will address role and missions, operational and logistical concepts, organizational structures and equipments which will characterize Marine Corps operating forces, both ground and aviation; as well as the structure of the Marine Corps Supporting Establishment and the Marine Corps Reserve.

c. The MTDS test complex has been assembled as a complete system with the delivery of the Tactical Air Control Center (TACC) in February 1963. System tests to include preliminary test with its associated new radars and NTDS and ATDS is underway. Full scale compatibility testing of all Naval Tactical Data Systems will commence in FY 1965.

d. The Landing Force Amphibious Vehicle Program was marked by the successful water speed trials by the manufacturer of the LVW (Planing Hull) and the LVHX2 (Submerged Hydrofoil System). The LVTPX11 (Assault Personnel Carrier) program suffered a slippage as a result of the unacceptable predicted water speeds in the design study. The program was reoriented to relax vehicle dimensions and thereby enhance the possible water speed of the proposed vehicle.

e. The Marine Corps established a requirement for the development of a Light Armed Reconnaissance Aircraft. This aircraft will be capable of limited close air support, reconnaissance, and escort or attack of helicopters while operating from small clearings or roads. It will feature ease of maintenance, ruggedness of construction and minimum logistic support. DDR&E indicates that this aircraft - while meeting Marine Corps requirements will also meet their COIN aircraft requirements and is providing the funds for BUWEPS to develop this aircraft.

for B. A. HOCHMUTH

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

A03A-mpg

TO : Policy Analysis Division DATE:

FROM : Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3

SUBJECT: Submission of material for Annual Report of the Secretary of the Navy

Ref: (a) HqBul 5000 of 11 July 1963

1. Reference (a) assigned the G-3 Division responsibility for coordination and submission of portions of the Marine Corps chapter of the subject report. At TAB A these portions are listed as

(1) Changing Concepts for Employment of Marine Corps Forces
(2) New Tactical Concepts
(3) Marine Corps Objectives
(4) Organization, Operations and Training

2. The attached material, related primarily to ground organizations, has been coordinated with the staff activities shown in reference (a). Deputy C/S (Air) has separately submitted information regarding aviation organizations.

R. E. Cushman, Jr.

EMPLOYMENT OF MARINE CORPS FORCES

The Fleet Marine Forces, nearly 112,000 strong, consist of three combat Marine Divisions and three Marine Aircraft Wings, together with supporting elements. These Forces continue to be assigned to the unified commands of CINCPAC, CINCLANT and USCINCEUR, and remain capable of meeting initial requirements for limited and general war.

Marine Divisions and Aircraft Wings, together with their reinforcement and service support components are employed as teams. A Division/Wing Team is a powerful striking force which includes approximately 40,000 Marines, 300 combat aircraft, and a wide variety of ground and aerial weapons and equipment.

Within the Pacific Command, 2/3ds of a Marine Division/Wing Team is deployed to the Western Pacific, with an additional 1/3d Division/Wing Team located in Hawaii. From the Marine forces so deployed to the Western Pacific, there ~~remains~~ is organized the 7th FLEET Special Landing Force, consisting of 1/9th Marine Division/Wing Team. Another Marine Division/Wing Team remains located on the West Coast.

A third Marine Division/Wing Team is positioned on the East Coast of the United States. From this Marine Division/Wing Team, an afloat force consisting of 1/9th Marine Division/Wing Team is continuously on station in the Mediterranean with the 6th FLEET. Another like-size force operates in the Caribbean area, prepared to conduct contingency operations

as part of the 2d FLEET. This East Coast Marine Division/Wing Team also provides a small special landing force for deployment to the coast of Africa, under the Navy Task Force designation of SOLANT AMITY. In addition to the recurring deployments discussed above, a Marine fighter squadron has been carrier-based with the 7th FLEET for a considerable portion of the reporting period.

The deployment of these Division/Wing Teams, supporting forces, and their supplies and equipment supports the national strategy of maintaining ready and mobile forces, suitably deployed to be instantly responsive to any international crises which may develop.

NEW TACTICAL CONCEPTS

No new tactical concepts were introduced to the Fleet Marine Forces in FY 1963.

During the year, however, air and ground elements of the Fleet Marine Forces continued to develop, in practice, the concept of integrated Marine air-ground task forces. These task forces are derived from the flexible structure of the Marine Division/Wing Team, which permits the organization of ground and aviation elements into units designated to execute specific combat missions with the precise degree of combat power required by the situation.

MARINE CORPS OBJECTIVES

Principal objectives for FY 1963 were:

- To ensure the continued combat readiness of the Fleet Marine Forces.
- To allocate a maximum number of personnel to the Fleet Marine Forces, consistent with overall availability of manpower.
- To improve Planning and Programming and the related functions of Landing Force Research and Development.
- To improve material readiness by education of commanders and their staffs concerning their responsibilities in supply, maintenance, and financial management.
- To increase the mobilization readiness of Organized Marine Corps Reserve units and individual Reservists in support of a Marine Corps of four Division/Wing Teams.

MARINE CORPS ORGANIZATION, OPERATIONS AND TRAINING

Organization:

Evolutionary organizational changes were made in the Fleet Marine Force structure during FY 1963. These changes were:

- Adding to the Marine Rifle Squad a 14th man armed with the M79 grenade launcher.
- Transfer of the 3d Light Antiaircraft Missile Battalion from Fleet Marine Force, Pacific to Fleet Marine Force, Atlantic.
- Deactivation of Heavy Artillery Rocket Batteries.
- Deactivation of the Armored Amphibian Tractor Company.
- Deactivation of the Amphibian Truck Company.

Operations:

The Marine Task Unit deployed to Vietnam in April 1962 continues to be maintained in that country. A medium helicopter squadron forms the nucleus of the task unit; its support is drawn mainly from a detachment furnished by a Marine Air Base Squadron. Four HMM squadrons of the 1st MAW have rotated through this assignment thus far. Initial operations were conducted in the MEKONG DELTA area during the period April - September 1962 with the task unit based at SOC TRANG. Since September 1962, the task unit has been supporting operations from DANANG near the 17th parallel dividing North and South Vietnam. This relocation was made to exploit the superior lift capability of the Marine

helicopters in mountainous terrain.

In ~~June~~ May 1962 a Marine Expeditionary Unit from the 3d Marine Division/1st Marine Aircraft Wing Team was deployed to Thailand when military action heightened in Laos and U. S. forces were requested by the Royal Government of Thailand. This unit consisting of a battalion landing team, a helicopter squadron, a fixed-wing jet attack squadron and a support group which included elements of a Navy Mobile Construction Battalion was based at Udorn. The unit was withdrawn on 6 August 1962.

The Cuba crisis in October - November 1962 provided an opportunity to demonstrate the responsiveness of Marine forces. Guantanamo was rapidly reinforced by combat units deploying simultaneously from three different locations. The Caribbean contingency force which is constantly deployed in that area for such purposes landed a battalion by sea. A second battalion was airlifted from Cherry Point, North Carolina employing Navy and Marine transport aircraft. A third battalion was airlifted from Camp Pendleton, California by MATS aircraft. Appropriate supporting arms accompanied these combat units. The rapid and immediate introduction of these combat ready forces into Guantanamo assured the defense of this key base during the following days and weeks of the crisis.

In similar fashion, a Marine air-ground amphibious striking force was quickly assembled for offensive operations. Elements which had been deployed to the Puerto Rico area for a training exercise joined other combat units of the Marine Division/Wing Team outloading from the Cherry Point - Camp Lejeune Complex on the East Coast. Additionally, a Marine Expeditionary Brigade of more than 10,000 troops embarked from West Coast ports in less than 96 hours and sailed to join the East Coast Division/Wing Team in the Caribbean area. This Marine air-ground striking force was fully prepared to execute its assigned assault missions at any time throughout the crisis period. Its presence in the Caribbean area provided ample testimony of U. S. intent to take all actions required.

Tactical Concepts:

There were no striking changes in tactical concepts during the year. The capability of Fleet Marine Force Division/Wing Teams to furnish expeditionary units of varying size, organized to meet mission requirements continued to be exploited by maintaining contingency forces afloat in various areas of the world. This capability reached its peak during the Cuban Crisis, details of which are described elsewhere in this report.

Training:

Continued emphasis is being placed on individual and unit training in counterguerrilla warfare and counterinsurgency operations. The Marine Corps Schools system provides instruction in the theory and practice of both these forms of warfare. Senior officers are receiving a course of instruction in planning and conducting counterinsurgency operations. In addition, all officers at Marine Corps Schools continued to study French or Spanish.

Fleet Marine Force units continue to conduct field training in counterguerrilla warfare but without sacrificing training in their amphibious specialty.

Landing exercises ranging from battalion landing team to division/wing in size were conducted throughout the year in such areas as Hawaii, Okinawa, Korea, Puerto Rico, the Philippines, the Mediterranean Area, as well as areas of the Continental United States.

Exercise STEEL GATE

In March 1963 the 1st Marine Division, 3d Marine Aircraft Wing and Force Troops, Pacific units task organized as the IX Marine Expeditionary Force together with units of the Pacific Fleet participated in Exercise STEEL GATE at Camp Pendleton, California, This biennial division/wing amphibious landing

exercise featured the conduct of helicopter assault operations from two Amphibious Assault Ships (LPH's). Following the amphibious phase the Marine forces involved deployed inland by air, motor and rail means to Twentynine Palms, California where they participated in Exercise DESERT WINDS which emphasized operations in desert and mountainous areas.

Exercise FLAGPOLE

Exercise FLAGPOLE was a combined U. S. Korean amphibious exercise conducted in June 1963 in the POHANG area of Korea. The landing force was the 11th Combined Marine Expeditionary Brigade built around an RLT from the 3d Marine Division, an RLT of the ROK Marines and air units from the 1st Marine Aircraft Wing. The exercise was similar to those conducted periodically by Seventh Fleet units with armed forces of the Far East and designed to improve proficiency in amphibious operations and maintain close working relationships between allied nations.

INTELLIGENCE

The operational intelligence organization was examined with the view of improving reconnaissance and surveillance means, to include processing techniques and equipment, for use within the Marine Expeditionary Force. The Marine Integrated Air-Ground Intelligence System resulted from this study. The system will incorpo-

rated a family of improved ground and airborne sensors, a data link which connects ground and airborne sensor stations/operators with a three hut complex, improved processing equipment and techniques, and rapid dissemination of finished intelligence to using headquarters. New equipment is scheduled for test and evaluation in FY 64, and supplementary studies relating to organization are underway.

TRAINING

Emphasis has been placed on increasing the general knowledge of officers and selected enlisted personnel in supply, maintenance, and fiscal matters. This has been accomplished by increasing the supply, maintenance, and fiscal instruction at junior and senior courses; establishing a new supply course for field grade officers at the Supply School, Camp Lejeune; and by distributing packages of instructional material for use by commanders in conducting their own unit schools. In addition, all personnel charged with organic stock record keeping duties will be required to enroll in Marine Corps Institute "Organic Property Control Procedures" as soon as the course is reissued.

Since 1 July 1962 all officers attending Marine Corps Schools' residence courses have been receiving regular formal French or Spanish language instruction. Field commands have also been

directed to emphasize foreign language study within off-duty education programs.

MARINE CORPS RESERVE

The reorganization of the OMCR effected on 1 July 1962 to provide the Marine Corps with increased flexibility and responsiveness to mobilization requirements of varying magnitude has been enthusiastically received by our reserve units. However, by simply promulgating a reorganization order redesignating many units we did not overnight attain the readiness required to raise the Marine Corps to a 4-Marine Division/Wing Team force structure effectively responsive to mobilization requirements. Significant progress has been made by redesignated units; however, much remains to be done in connection with training in technical fields and material readiness.

For the second consecutive year Marine reservists, both air and ground, deployed outside the Continental United States for their annual two-week active duty training period. This summer three VMA squadrons will train at Roosevelt Roads, Puerto Rico while three rifle companies and three engineer companies will train at Vieques, Puerto Rico. These Marine reserve units, operating with

units of the regular establishment, will execute live firing exercises, tactical exercises including surface and helicopter landings, and base development projects.

The 3d Motor Transport Maintenance Company, USMCR, Sacramento, California, which prior to the reorganization of the OMCR on 1 July 1962 was a Motor Transport Company, displayed significant progress in their new field during their two-week annual field training period for 1963. During this training, which was conducted at MCSC, Barstow, California, the unit established a field type motor transport maintenance shop and effectively conducted a depot type overhaul of over twenty combat vehicles.

STATEMENT OF GENERAL DAVID M. SHOUP, U. S. MARINE CORPS

COMMANDANT OF THE MARINE CORPS

BEFORE THE

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

UNITED STATES SENATE

1963

INTRODUCTION

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Committee:

I welcome this opportunity to report to you the current status of the United States Marine Corps.

More detailed data pertinent to this subject are contained in the brochure which has been previously furnished you. That document also contains charts of major organizations together with their locations.

In the course of my remarks today I will present briefly to you what I believe to be the most salient features of the Marine Corps performance during the past year and will note areas of future importance.

I would like to comment first on our personnel strength and related matters.

MILITARY PERSONNEL

The budget for the present year provides for a level strength of 190,000 for the Marine Corps. The budget proposed for Fiscal Year 64 will support the same strength.

During Fiscal Year 63 we are assigning a man-year-average of 71.2% to our Operating Forces. Due to a higher turnover of enlisted personnel during the year there will be some reduction in total personnel availability for the Operating Forces. For, as you know, a recruit must have a training period of at least four months before he is actually available for mount-out with a combat unit.

This proposed budget provides for an officer strength of 16,700. Our ultimate officer strength goal for a Marine Corps of 190,000 is an orderly build up to 17,500.

Public Law 86-155, commonly referred to as the "Hump" legislation, has been used effectively during the past four years and has provided for an orderly promotion flow into the senior officer grades. However, the Marine Corps will require the extension of Public Law 86-155 until 1 July 1970 for officers in the grade of colonel.

In an effort to reduce the loss of highly qualified reserve officers upon completion of their initial tour of active duty, we have adopted a career program which assists qualified reserve officers to serve a minimum of 20 years active service. They have responded well to this program and we expect that it will contribute to increased stability within the officer structure in future years. We will continue the policy of offering commissions in the regular establishment to qualified reserve officers.

One aspect affecting the morale, welfare and effectiveness of the individual Marine is the recent legislation passed by the Congress authorizing an increase in the quarters allowance. This has provided some relief in an area of continuing importance. Favorable action to increase military compensation at an early date will further add to the attractiveness of a career in the armed services.

MATERIEL

The increase in procurement funds provided by the amendments to the Fiscal Year 62 budget, and the continuation of this level of funding in Fiscal Year 63 is adding significantly to our combat readiness.

These additional funds are enabling us to speed up our program of replacing equipment of World War II vintage with modern equipment of

improved design and performance. In addition, and of equal importance, these funds are permitting us to build up our stocks of combat supporting supplies and equipment. As a result we are making considerable progress toward the acquisition of the quantities of materiel needed to sustain Marines in combat during the initial months of war.

Many of the new or improved items of equipment are described in the brochure. I will discuss a few.

The present direct support artillery weapons organic to the Marine Divisions are principally World War II types. In the near future the HOWTAR, a 4.2" mortar mounted on a 75mm pack howitzer carriage, will replace the present 4.2" mortars. This will give us a helicopter transportable weapon with the mobility of the pack howitzer and the punch of the mortar.

We have equipped the Fleet Marine Forces with the M14 Rifle and the M60 Machine Gun and have on hand these weapons for the 4th Division/Wing Team. We plan to equip the rifle squads of our Marine Infantry Battalions with the M79 Grenade Launcher. This shoulder fired weapon will increase greatly the fire power of the Marine rifle squad.

Our programs to modernize our tanks, amphibian tractors, and the ONTOS anti-tank vehicle, are proceeding on schedule. These modernization programs provide a two fold benefit -- extending the life of these vehicles at minimum cost, and improving their combat capability.

In the communications and electronics field we are introducing additional single sideband radios, improved radars, and new power supply sources. This new equipment will permit better command and control of our units.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

During the past year the research and development staff of my Headquarters was increased to provide better control, better program preparation and better management of our funds.

A development contract has been negotiated for an improved follow-on of the present family of assault amphibious personnel vehicles. The new vehicle will be much lighter and have improved characteristics for operating through surf and on land. The basic personnel vehicle will be adaptable to other configurations such as a mine clearing vehicle, a command vehicle, and a recovery vehicle.

We have selected new medium and heavy assault transport helicopters. By virtue of improved lift capabilities, speed and range these will provide a substantial improvement in our overall lift capability for vertical assault.

An all weather navigational system which will permit helicopters to operate over obscured terrain and enable them to keep track of other aircraft is also under evaluation.

In 1962 we demonstrated repeatedly our unique ability to operate high performance aircraft from small expeditionary airfields. We are approaching our goal of being able to operate them from airfields no longer than 2,000 feet utilizing the Short Airfield for Tactical Support (SATS). The arresting gear and matting have been operational for many months and the catapult equipment is in the final stages of development.

AVIATION

The introduction of a squadron of KC-130F "Hercules" aerial refueler transports in each Marine Aircraft Wing has also increased mobility of

troops and equipment. In their refueling role these aircraft were used for aerial refueling of two of our tactical squadrons which flew the Pacific for normal squadron rotation, and assisted one squadron in spanning the Atlantic on a training flight.

Last year we began the introduction of the McDonnell F-4B "Phantom II" into our fighter aircraft inventory. As more of these aircraft become available for assignment to our aircraft wings, they will replace the remaining F6A "Skyray" and the older models of the F-8C "Crusader".

All of our fighter and attack aircraft are regular Navy models, equipped for operations from carriers as well as from land. Our pilots are trained for carrier operations.

We have further improved our capability to defend against enemy air attack by assigning our Hawk missile battalions to Marine Aircraft Wings, thus facilitating the coordination of aircraft and missiles in solving the air defense problem.

On October 1 of last year, we formed a new medium helicopter squadron as part of our long range program to increase our vertical lift capability. This program calls for both medium and heavy helicopters.

RESERVE

Last year I reported that in the event of a Marine Corps mobilization, most of the personnel required for the 4th Division/Wing Team would be Reservists to be called up over a period of several months. Current plans now reduce this period considerably and reflect an increase in mobilization readiness which has derived chiefly from the recent reorganization of our Organized Marine Corps Reserve.

On 1 July 1962 we redesignated and commenced reorganizing certain of our Organized Marine Corps Reserve units to form the basic elements of the 4th Division/Wing Team and other combat support forces needed upon mobilization. In effect, we have created within the Organized Marine Corps Reserve a basic 4th Division/Wing Team whose elements are nearly identical to their Fleet Marine Force counterparts. Our present plans for either a partial or general mobilization provide for mobilizing the principal components of this 4th Division/Wing Team within the first 30 days.

During the summer of 1962 certain of our reserve units were for the first time able to conduct to good advantage important training on Vieques, Puerto Rico.

I am very pleased with the six-month trainees. These men constitute the primary source of non-prior service reservists. During their six months of service they receive the same recruit and individual combat training as the regular Marine. The result is a well-trained Marine. His value to the Marine Corps is inestimable. Without the continuation of this program our mobilization potential would drop sharply. Further, I am convinced that these young men are better citizens in their communities after participating in this active duty.

DEPLOYMENTS

The past year has been a busy one for our Operating Forces. As has been reported in previous years and in keeping with our concept of forward deployment of amphibious forces we have maintained battalion landing teams afloat with the Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean, with the

Seventh Fleet in the South China Sea and with the Second Fleet in the Caribbean area for contingency purposes. These forces normally include accompanying helicopters and Marine jet fighter or attack squadrons aboard carriers with these fleets.

In the Pacific Ocean area since April 1962 the 1st Marine Aircraft Wing has provided one Marine helicopter squadron and the necessary base support to operate in South Vietnam. The squadron is rotated approximately every six months. During the nine (9) month period ending 12 January 1963 these Marine Helicopter squadrons have flown some 17,500 sorties for a total of some 14,031 flight hours. In the execution of their assigned mission they have lifted about 87,600 troops and passengers and 1,994,711 pounds of cargo. During these support operations, the squadrons report a total of only 55 hits on the aircraft by Viet Cong fire. There were no personnel injuries or aircraft losses from these hits.

During the crisis in Laos in May 1962, a Marine Expeditionary Unit was deployed in three days time from bases in the Far East to Udorn, Thailand where it remained for a period of about three months. This Marine air-ground force comprised 3000 combat ready Marines with necessary ground and aircraft ammunition. It included a battalion landing team, a helicopter squadron and a jet attack squadron as well as necessary logistic support units.

During the Cuban build-up the garrison at Guantanamo was rapidly reinforced by combat units deploying simultaneously from three different locations. The Caribbean contingency force, which is constantly deployed in that area for such purposes, landed a battalion from the sea. A second battalion was air-lifted from Cherry Point, North Carolina employing Navy

and Marine transport aircraft. A third battalion was air-lifted from Camp Pendleton, California by MATS aircraft. Appropriate supporting arms accompanied these combat units.

In addition, a Marine air-ground amphibious striking force was quickly assembled, ready for invasion if required. Elements which were in the Puerto Rico area for training joined other combat units of the Marine Division/Wing Team outloading from the Cherry Point-Camp Lejeune complex on the East Coast.

At the same time, a Marine Expeditionary Brigade of more than 10,000 troops embarked from West Coast ports in less than 96 hours and sailed to join the East Coast Division/Wing Team in the Caribbean.

I shall continue to say that one of the most heartening results of the build-up for Cuba was that parochialism perished in the Armed Forces. The Army, Navy-Marine and Air Force forces, keenly aware of their own capabilities and limitations, and those of the other services, were welded together under a unified commander into one of the greatest assault teams in American history.

Counterinsurgency is an attention getting word these days and you may properly ask what the Marine Corps is doing in this field. We do not claim to be experts in the entire scope of actions required in counterinsurgency operations. We do stand ready to carry out the military portions of such operations and to contribute to such other aspects of the counterinsurgency effort as may be appropriate.

The Marine Corps has long recognized that fighting guerrillas is an inherent part of Landing Force operations. Counterguerrilla warfare

is essentially one of small units and we have traditionally emphasized individual leadership and small unit operations. I am convinced that this training properly equips our tactical units to combat rabble, insurgents, guerrillas, or an enemy equipped with modern conventional or nuclear weapons.

CONCLUSION

Gentlemen - The immediacy of the response of Fleet Marine Force units in widely separated areas of the world during the past year once again demonstrated our readiness and willingness to fulfill our traditional role of this country's force in readiness. The Congress and the American public have my personal assurance that they have a Marine Corps that is trained and ready to meet the kinds of contingencies for which this force is maintained. We propose to keep it that way in Fiscal Year 1964.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

AQ-hsg

TO : Chief of Staff

DATE: 8 Jul 1963

FROM : Director, Policy Analysis Division

SUBJECT: Submission of material for Marine Corps portion of Secretary of the Navy's Annual Report

Encl: (1) Copy of SECNAVINST 5000.5A
(2) Copy of SECNAVINST 5000.5A SUP-1
(3) Proposed Headquarters Bulletin

1. Enclosure (1) sets forth procedures for the submission of material for use in preparing the Secretary of the Navy's Annual Report to the Secretary of Defense. Included is the requirement for Marine Corps input (page 1 of enclosure (1)). Enclosure (2) modified the initial requirements in that details of the capabilities of forces and weapons are no longer required.

2. Enclosure (3) is a proposed Headquarters Bulletin assigning responsibilities for contribution, coordination and reporting actions within this Headquarters. As indicated, this Division will consolidate the staff input and prepare the material for submission to the Secretary of the Navy.

C. W. SHULER

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

IN REPLY REFER TO
HQBul 5000
AQ-rrl
11 Jul 1963

HEADQUARTERS BULLETIN 5000

From: Commandant of the Marine Corps
To: Distribution List

Subj: Submission of Material for Annual Report of the Secretary of the Navy

Ref: (a) SECNAV INSTR 5000.5A
(b) SECNAV INSTR 5000.5A SUP-1

Encl: (1) Assignment of Responsibility for Marine Corps portion of Report

1. Purpose. To provide for action to be taken in accordance with references (a) and (b) which set forth procedures for preparation of material for the Secretary of the Navy's Annual Report.

2. Information. The general concept and scope of the Marine Corps portion of the Report is contained in page 1 of the enclosure to reference (a). Enclosure (1) to this directive assigns responsibilities for contribution, coordination and reporting actions within this Headquarters.

3. Action

a. Those offices assigned reporting action by enclosure (1) will make coordinated submissions for the report to Policy Analysis Division for consolidation not later than 31 July 1963. Other staff divisions and offices are encouraged to contribute such additional material as they consider to be appropriate.

b. The total Marine Corps portion of the Secretary's Annual Report will be contained in a separate chapter of approximately 15 - 20 manuscript pages. Accordingly, material should be concise. A guide for approximate length is indicated on enclosure (1).

4. Self-cancellation. 16 August 1963.

Wallace M. Greene, Jr.
WALLACE M. GREENE, JR.
Chief of Staff

DISTRIBUTION:

DC/S (P&P)	AC/S, G-3	FDMC	EAC
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AC/S, G-1	InspGen	DirWM	StaffDentO
AC/S, G-2	QMGMC	LegisAsst	StaffChaplain

ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES FOR MARINE CORPS PORTIONS OF SECNAV REPORT

Subject	Assigned Contributing Responsibility	Assigned Coordination & Reporting Action
Changing Concepts for Employment of Marine Corps Forces (1 pg*)	DC/S (Air) G-3	G-3
New Tactical Concepts (1 pg*)	DC/S (Air) G-3	G-3
Marine Corps Objectives (2 pgs*)	G-2 G-3 G-4	G-3
Organization, Operations & Training (4 pgs*)	G-2 G-3 DC/S (Air) Reserve	G-3
Landing Force R&D (2 pgs*)	R&D G-4	R&D
Personnel Plans, Policies & Programs (3 pgs*)	G-1 Personnel Reserve Fiscal	G-1
Logistical Support of Marine Corps (3 pgs*)	G-4 QMG Fiscal	G-4
Marine Aviation (except development and procurement of Marine aircraft) (1 pg*)	DC/S (Air)	DC/S (Air)

* Guide to approximate length

ENCLOSURE (1)

MARINE CORPS HISTORICAL LIBRARY
HQMC ROOM 3127

Report of the Commandant of the
U.S. Marine Corps. 1963

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